MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDVESDAY, : : APRIL 21, 1886.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. The foreign born Irishmen in St Louis, as well as the descendants of Irish families, are greatly exercised over the charge of the Globe Democrat that the citizens of Irish birth resident to America are not loyal to their adopted country. It is not at all surprising that the Irish and the descendants of Irishmen should feel outraged at the publication of such a calumny. The war which Irish-Americans have so long made on England is no disloyalty to their adopted country. Let England cease to be hateful to Ireland and Ireland will cease to hate her. Here in the United States we have but recently seen a party in power that sought to make a new Ireland, ruled by the sword and imbittered by hate, out of a portion of our own country. Yet, after but a few years of the experiment, the American people revolted against it in disgust, and gave back the right of self-government to States just emerged from rebelli u, and thereby knit them to the Union more firmly in one hour than could have been be done by centuries of force. England can afford to follow our example with perfect confidence. Let British rule ceare to typify bardship, cruelty and oppression to the Irish people, and they will cease to detest the rule of the great empire, of which they will be proud and loyal subjects. Because the Irish are Democrate, the Globe-Democrat seeks to torture their disloyalty to England into disloyalty to America. An over whelming majority of the American people sympathize with Ireland, and native born Americans are usually most prominent in the agitation for Irish home rule. The Irish in America have always been loyal to their adopted country. At the Declaration of Independence the Irish element constituted about two-thirds of the population. The German element was not then so strong as it is now, but it furnished a respectable and patriotic force in favor of our independence. The people of New England had a strong infusion of Irish blood, which wrote its name in rad letters at Lexington and Bunker Hill, Bennington and Saratoga. The English element was almost all against us, 1500 of them were driven to sea at Boston by Washing-Irish troops from New Hampshire, who stood around him were mostly hundred members in Philadelphia, known as the Friendly Sone of St. Patrick, furnished Washington more exclusively Irish, George Washington was a member. The frish race in the United States has sealed its loyalty to its adopted country with its blood on lutionary War, and there are many ran the pure Celtic blood, and who, adding his address to his name on the glorious scroll, exclaimed: "Now the me!" was a native-born Irishman. its adopted country, and it has borne its full share in the wonderful development of the material resources of every section of the Union, and can safely challenge comparison with any other race that has contributed to our

SHALL THE TARIF S BE MENDED?

population.

The shred of tariff reform that is offered by the tariff bill now before Congress, is violently opposed by the wool-growers, who assert that high as the present tax on imported wool is, they are losing money. The wool manufacturers, et the same time, are complaining that their business is going to ruin because of the tariff. They require certain descriptions of cheap and untaxed foreign wool to produce certain goods, and if they had it the increase in their trade would be so great that they would consume much more American wool than they do at present. Their trade is limited, and also their demand for labor, by the operation of the tax. Yet the Republicans in Congress stubbornly oppose any change in the wool and woolen tariff. The wool tariff is insisted up in to favor the wool-growers, al hough the growers acknowledge they are losing money under its operation. It also limits the business of the manufacturer, who is going to ruin by its operation. Why, under these circumstances, are the Republicans opposed to any tariff reform? Why will they act the part of Pharoah and "refuse Tories with Ireland, they prefer to use fores, driving, compulsion-not by but by the force of legislation. Why are the Republicans thus obstinate against what unbiased, business common sense points out as the right course? It is not that many of them do not feel the force of such facts as they mistrust the system of the tariff blunders, contradictions and unjust that it is a house of cards, which a tagonism to capital does not promote the welfare of labor, and that every disturbance of property is a proporis because they mistrust the tariff that I tionate blow to industry.

they so stubbornly and so persistently refuse to reform it. There is an old story about the post Pope that exactly illustrates the position of the Republicans. Pope was a little decrepid, deformed fellow, and his habitual oath was "God mend me." Walking in the street with a friend one day, he used this expression rather loudly. A laborer who was at ork repairing the pavement looked up as he heard the words, and, eyeing the post from head to foot, he shouted out: "God mend you, indeed; He'd a d-d deal better make a new one." That is what the Republicans fear the people will say if any a tempt to mend the teriff is allowed.

THE MILITARY IN RIOTS. In this country in case of disturbance we are rational enough to try all other accessible means before calling in the aid of the military. That this hesitation is rational is proved by experience elsewhere, where less of that hesitation is felt. From an article in the London Globe now before us we see that the House of Lords, in a discussion on the subject, found it to be one of no small difficulty. Eminent lawyers and military dignitaries in the House took part in the discussion, and the ending of it left the matter as perplexed as before. It is usually considered necessary to read the riot act before acting against a riotous mob, but it was asked whether, if in the presence of the military a mob proceeded to violence and pillage, the former were to allow the outrage to proceed until the presence of a to proceed until the presence of a country. These measures are now as-Justice of Peace to read the riot sailed by the most powerful and most act could be procured? What consti- unscrupulous combinations, composed tutes a state of things that justifies of men who, from hereditary prejuthe military to resort to force against a mob? was a question that proved equally insoluble. The officer in ommand must exercise his own judgment, and therefore the violence resorted to by the military would be governed more by the temper and disposition of the military officer than by ment, and therefore the violence resition of the military officer than by the actual needs of the occasion. What is decided by him in time of peril and excitement can scarcely be brought under legal requirement like the deliberate judgment of a magistrate. Lord Fitzgerald stated that the discrimination is not only required of the officer, but every private in the ranks is bound to exercise it underpanalty of being brought to trial. High English legal authority lays it down that "if an officer gives an unwise order, or one that ought not to have been given, and ton on St. Patrick's Day, in 1776. The that could not be justified, the soldier, if he acted upon it, was liable to the Massachusetts, including Maine, New | civil tribunals and might be brought York, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware to justice." Here comes out the cuand South Carolina, indeed from all rious fact that if the soldier disobeys the States, flocked to Washington's the order ha is subject to court-mararmy, and the illustrious generals tink Lord Napier, who participated in the debate, mentioned the case of Irish. A little Irish society of some a sentinel who shot a man that persisted in forcing his pcst after dark. He was found guilty of manslaughter. If he had permitted his post to be generals than all the descendants of forced he would have received severe the Mayflower; and of this society, military panishment. The British soldier is evidently not to be envied. The Lord Chancellor, in summing up the debate, said both officers and soldiers, to a certain extent, act upon and the pursuit of pappiness in their every battlefield since 1776. There their own peril. Thus the fear of were many Irish officers in the Reyo. | going too far or not far enough paralyzes both officers and men, and in a Irish names signed to the Declaration | case during the recent London of Independence. The brave Charles riots the military stood as spec-Carroll of Carrollton, in whose veins tators of the outrages, afraid to depart from the strict letter of their instructions Whatever may be peculiar in the English regulations, we see in King of England knows where to find them a care for human life that is praiseworthy. The military are not This sace has poured out its blood for allowed to give way to passion or to sudden impulses of fear; they cannot shoot down promisenously and without judgment without being liable to civil investigation, and, if need be, to punishment. Something of this caution, of this holding of the military to responsibility, is needed among ourselves, as was shown in the case of the East St. Louis shooting. It the military, in subduing riot, themselves run into excess, their conduct ought to be investigated, and, if necessary, punishment be awarded.

ORGANIZED LABOR. The impression obtains that o ganized labor is of modern growth, when in fact there were labor organizations child. before the Christian era similar to the Knights of Labor and the trades unions of the present day. The most elaborate system of labor organizations existed in Rome nearly 2000 this he has the confidence and supyears ago. We read of Tarquin the Proud revising the trades unions' laws, and of their reformation under Augustus. In Constantine's time there were forty or fifty t ades organized under the Roman laws, and recognized by the government. Their social funds were immense; domains were constantly added to their posressions; the State made large grants: Theodosius gave a great domain to and the Secretary's closest friends the Lime-Burners' Union, and the should prevail, the Secretary will not the Lime-Burners' Union, and the property was inalienable. unions were subsidized and pensioned by the government to prevent discontent and disturbance. Such an alliance in America is impossible. Neither is it desirable. In England the trades to let the people go" that complain of unions are incorporated and fully orinjustice and oppression? Like the ganized societies, and arbitration on a most in elligent system has taken the place of the ers when workingmen enforced their strikes, not by destroy, transporting and hanging, it is true, ing the property of their employersbut by husting, burning, shooting and assassinating disobedient workingmen. But the official recognition of labor organizations in England has swept away the cruel and brutal characteristics of the trades unions of forty years ago, and has almost abolished strikes by the wool trade presents. It is because can't the Congress of the United States the substitution of arbitration, resort to the same remedy? as a whole. They know it abounds in | and labor have discovered by sad and costly experience that they are muinprovisions. They know that the present tariff system, as a whole, is un- each other, that capital can no longer sound from center to circumf-rence, fix its own wages; that brute an-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CIRCULAR TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BRANCHES.

The Importance of American Opinion in Settling the Question of Ireland's Independence.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 20 .- The following circular was issued to-day by the executive of the Irish National

League of America: THE CIRCULAR. To the Officers and Members of Branches: To-day we, the members of the Irish National League of America, wi o have stood by the cause of Ireland and kept the old flag flying when Irish nationalism was untashionable and when success seemed almost helpless. have just reason to feel proud of the generous position to which the cause has been advanced. Through the courage, determination, perseverance and discipline of our people at home, backed by the support of our organization in America and the sympathy of the civilized world, the demand of Ireland for the restoration of her national rights has been brought home to England in a way she dare not ignore. Mr. Gladstone, the genius and courage with of a true s'atesman, has risen to the necessi iss of the occasion, and has introduced in the House of Commons two measures-the granting Ireland a parliament of her own, the other providing for the purchase of the landlords' interest in the land and its transfer to the occupant tenants-which, if passed, with certain

essential modifications pointed out by Parnell, will bring peace, happiness and contentment to our long distracted and long-suffering dics and class interests, are the enemies of all human progress and popular rights; and all sides admit the great importance of American opinion in influencing the settlement of the vital question. Every branch of the shades of American politics and men of all nationalities, and by that means obtain in the form of resolutions such an unequivocal expression of pennine American opinion as will strengthen the hands of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell in the coming struggle. The members of the league should also use all their faffuence in their various States to induce local legislatures and other representative bodies to follow the noble example of the Legislatures and other representative bodies of Iows, Ohio, New York. Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Parliament of Quebec in passing appropriate resolutions and sending messages of encouragement across the water. Prompt

on the Irish home rule bill and land purchase bill will be resumed early in We, therefore, rely on all branches of the league to take immedistanteps to carry on the suggestion. Fellow work read the National League, we appeal to you earnestly to close up your ranks, to o ganize actively to show every man ware, at this all important crisis of our country's fate, would attempt to givide your strength or introduction your consnew your determination to aid by honest, active and samest work in securivg that triumph which now seems so close at hand of the great principle for which we are conceeding, the right of Irishmen o I fe. liberty

action is all important, as the debates

faithfulty, PATRICK EGAN, President, CHARLES O'RALLA, Tr saurer, JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary

own land. We remain yours, very

MANNING'S POSITION.

but Desired by the President to Remain.

Washington special to the Philadelphia Times says: The question of the return of Secretary Manning to the performance of his official duties on as his convalescence will admit has become a matter of earnest consideration on the part of the President and evident solicitude on the part of the Secretary's family. Mrs Manning and the Secretary's brother-inlaw, superintendent of the govern-ment building in New York, are very post ive in their wishes to have the Secretary re ign very soon, and thus have his mind entirely freed from any thought of responsibility or anxiety about the department. The President at the present stage of affairs is not anxious to lose the presence of Mr. Manning in the Cabinet and in furtherance of that desire it has been proposed that the Secretary take a long rest, leaving the duties to be perormed by his assistant secretaries, William E. Smith and Charles S. Fair-

The administrative branch of that vast department has been assigned to the direction of Assistant Secretary Smith. As an executive officer he has no superior, and in addition to port of every branch of his party. In the campaign which elected Mr. Cleve-land President he was chairman of the Executive Committee and his excellent judgment and prompt action won the praises of Mr. Manning, Mr. Tilden and all the party leaders. At one time his name was prominently mentioned for collector of the port of New York. His appointment would have been received with favor by the working element of the party. Unless the wishes of Mrs. Manning tender his resignation immediately, neither will be take active charge the department, but he will remain so as to give the President ample time to select a successor.

Prince Henry and Lord Lorne, London Truth: The Prince of Wales is a rigid martinet concerning a liquestions of etiquette and precedence, and

I hear that his r yal highness has "put his foot down" in a very decisive fashion so as to prevent Prince Henry of Battenberg from assuming a portion of State functions to which he has no right. At the Savoy ceremony Prince Henry was made to stand be hind with Lord Lorne, while Prince Christian was emphatically directed place nimself in front of majesty's morganatic sons in law Prince Christian is "born," and is a bona fide rayalty, so that he is on an equality with the members of any rul-ing family. Prince Henry is not "born," and therefore possesses neither rank nor precedence, while the style of roya' highness, which the Queen loolishly bestowed upon him (having absolutely no power whatever to do anything of the kind,) is of no

cur own, and only at our own to a very limited extent. There was a fuss after Lord Lorne's marriage because he was excluded from the royal supper room at the State balls, nor was he allowed to join in the royal procession at those entertainments. People are now speculating whether Princers Beatrice and her husband will attend a ball, and if so what arrangements will be made, as Prince Henry could not be given precedence before the Ambasas dors, and if he were to occupy the very humble place to which he is entitled he would be separated by some score of couples from his spouse.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON LIBERALS AND GLAD-STONE'S IRISH BILL.

Ropes That the Premier Will Succeed in Pacifying Ireland-Reso-Intions Adopted,

London, April 20.—A meeting of the City Liberal Association to-day adopted a resolution in favor of the second reading of the home rule bill and expressing the hope that Mr. Gladstone would succeed in pacifying Ireland Sir John Lubbock's amendment de-

laring that the proposed measures would be injurious to the Kingdom was rejected by a large majority. Some of the leading liberals opposed to the separation of Ireland are forming a committee for the purpose of secaring joint action. It is understood that Lord Spencer's opposition alone

preven s the abandonment of the land Mr. Chamberlain will make no ferther advances, but will await de-

has cabled his acknowledgement of the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the Quebec Legislature on the 16th instant. He has also mailed the following letter: "I am deeply gratified at the resolutions adopted by your honorable body. It is my belief that the people of England, who have partial responsibility for the old mis-deeds of the British government, and the people of Scotland, who have really none, will both concur in the the wise and liberal views enterialned by the Quebec Assembly."

THE QUEEN

will open the Indian and Colonial Exhibition on May 4th. A special poem, written by Tennyson, will be recited and Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the music, which has been composed for the occasion.

Abbe Liest left London to-day for

the continent A large crowd assembled at the railway station to bid him farewell.

Boycotting a Lord.

DUBLIN, April 20.-The town of Listo well, County Kerry, is placarded with notices of a boycott against Lord Ormathwaite. The boycott orders the tenants on Lord Ormathwaite's prop-erty to resign their holdings within a week. It was announced at the fortaightly meeting of the Irish National League to day that \$3 00 had been received in donations to the Parliamentary fund from America during two weeks, and #2950 from the past Lord Mayor Sullivan acdrate like meeting and said that while he could not princince Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill equal to Gladstone's home rule bill equal to the ideal of the Nationalists, yet it was ameasure that Ireland could henornb y accept.

BERLIN, April 20 -- Count Herbert Bismarck precided over the meeting of the de'egates of the powers held here to-day to onclude the business pertaining to the formal creation of the Congo Free State. All the powers but the United Stat s were represented. The meeting drew up a prorecording and ratifying the Congo treaty. ...

The Loss of the Oregon.

LIVERFOOL, April 20.-Capt. Collier of the steamship Oregon testifi d today during the examination before the Board of Trade on the loss of his ves-gal. He said that at the time of the collision the steamer's lights were probably visible for a distance of six miles. The night, he said, was frosty clear. The aurora which preval ed, however, would have rendered it difficult to see the vessel itself. The captain denied that the crew and firemen rushed into the life boats ahead of the passengers. He aided that he tried to beach the ship, and said that if the bulkhead had closed he could have sailed the Oregon into New York. As it naid was it would have been absolutely im possible to save the vesse' if they had een able to set the sails, which, however, they could not do because all the hand; were engaged in the work of transferring the pastengers from the sinking ship. Several of the Ore-gon's engineers testified that the sinking of the steamer could have prevented if the bulk-head door had been constructed to work along vertical instead of horizontal grooves. Coal had choked up the horizontal grooves and the doors could not be closed The hearing was adjourned.

The War Feeling in Greece, ATHENS, April 20.-Four steamers have been chartered to convey troops to Volo, whence they will march to the front. The soldiers are enthusiastic for war and the semi-official papers are warlike in utterance. The greatest activity prevails in the transport department at the Pineus. A large supply of war material has been ordered to be sent to Thessaly with the prompest pos ible dispatch.

Beath of Another of the Wolf Bitten Russians.

Panis, April 20.—Another one of he wolf hitten Russians under the treatment of Pasteur has died of hy-

Death of a Well-Known Sporting French Nobleman. Panis, April 20.—The Duke de Castries, the well-known sporting patron and brother-in-law of Marshal Mac-

Mahon, is dead.

The New French Loan. Pagis, April 20.-The Senate has adopted the bill providing for a new loan, with slight modifications.

NEW YORK, April 20 .- Mr. Charles Crocker, the well-known California capitalist, was thrown from his wagon while driving this afternoon, and seriously, though not fataily injured. He was cared for at the Manhattan Hospital and will be taken to his home

The Enchanted Summerland. A book descriptive of the summe Queen foolishly bestowed upon him (having absolutely no power whatever to do anything of the kind,) is of no ayall at any court in Europe except Northwestern railway, Chicago, Ill. THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY RE-PORTS OF THE

House Ways and Means Committee on the Resolutions for Its Abrogation.

Washington, April 10 -The report

of the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee on the resolution to terminate the Harrison treaty begins with a statement that the object of the treaty was to secure closer commercial and political rela-tions with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. The report makes a comparison of the present with the past commercial relations between the two governments, and says that it is apparent from this that our exports have not grown as fast as was anticipated by the friends of the treaty when it was before Congress for adoption. Instead of increasing relatively faster than imports, they have relatively decreased. Of the entire trade for the last fiscal year 76 per cent. represented our imports from the islands, and 24 per cent. our exports to them, while in 1874 the relative relations were-imports, 67 per cent., and ex-ports, 33 per cent. It was claimed for the treaty, when it was pending in Congress in 1876, that it would greatly arimulate our expans of lumber, f od products and manufactures, but these predictions do not seem to have been fully real zed. During the last fiscal ear we imported from the Hawaiian Islands articles amounting to \$8,857. 497, of which the value of sugar was \$8,207,198, while f t the same year we exported to them articles amounting value to \$2,709,573 The balance of this trade we pay in money to the planters on the islands, some of whom reside in the United States, some in England, some Germany. Our aggregate export trade to the island resched its highest point in 18°3, and has since that time fallen off. The exports of animals and manufactures of iron and steel reached their highest point in 1882, cotton goods and hamp in 1883. provisions and lumber in 1884 and breadstuffs in 1885.

The argument that the treaty would reduce the price of sugar on the Pacific coast has not proven true. the time of the passage of the treaty sugar was as cheap in San Francisco as in New York, but it had been dearer ever since, notwithstanding the New York sugar paid a duty and the San Francisco sugar was admitted

It must be evident, the report caye, that we have gained nothing commercially by the treaty. The articles imported from the United States will continue to be imported, whether the treaty be abrogated or not, for the resson that no otter country can supply them as cheaply. If the Hawaiian Islands should make the articles sent them by the United States subject to the same duty paid by the same arti-cles imported from other countries, which is about 10 percent, that would be no impediment to us. It would be only a light tax imposed on the home consumer. They cannot afford to put a p ohibitory duty on articles so necessary to them and which they cannot produce at home and cannot so advantageously obtain from any other country. Under a moderate duty our exports would continue to increase in proportion to the demands of the peoale of the islands. The bounty given by our government out of the pub ic Treasury to the Hawalian planters has stimulated very greatly the growth of population and wealth in these islands, and it has correspondingly enhanced the growth of our export trade. But when it is seen by the returns that we have remitted \$2,300 000 of revenues since the treaty went into effect, while our exports for the same time amount to little over \$2, 200,000, it would seem that we had paid rather dearly for our bargain. The sum that we have paid would have purchased our entire exports, and is equivalent to a gift to the people of the Hawaian islands. The large bounty has gone into the pockets of the owners of the estates on the islands, while our people have been compelled to pay higher for their free sugar on the Pacific slope than their kinsmen have had to pay for their dutiable sugar on the Atlantic sea-

The majority close their report with statement that they recommend the adoption of the resolution the more readily that it does not prevent the administration from negotiating such modification of the existing treaty as will more nearly equalize the benefits to be derived by the two governments from their commercial relations.

THE MINONITY BEPORT.

The report of the minority, which is signed by Messra. Breckenridge of Kentucky and Browne of Indians, says: The undersigned, regretting that they are unable to unite either in the recommendations or report of the majority, content themselves by express ing their dissent from each. They are not prepared to say that the treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands is commercially a good bargain, and they would be g ad to see it modified, yet there are geographical and intercolonial reasons which are conclusive with them that the treaty ought not to be abrogated. They are not willing to surrender any advantage that may be given by that treaty to this govern-ment to the possible future control of those islands. The peculiar relations which this government necessarily bears to the Pacific ocean and to the peoples bordering thereon or owning colonies upon said ocean render them unwilling to take any step that may weaken our position or possibly strengthen that of any other government. It may be that new and vexations complications with European and Asiatic nations may arise if the question of the relations and control of those islands be reopened, and they are not willing at present to have it

Justice Bather Than Law Ben: Perley Poore in the Boston sudget: Mr. Webster used sometimes Budget:

to read the conclusion of a charge by Judge Dudley, a trader and a farmer, a manuscript copy of which he had for many years in his desk. It was a treat to hear him read it in pure and undefiled English, as it doubtless came from Judge Dudley's lips: "You have heard, gentlemen of the jury, what has been said in this case by the lawyers, the rascals! but, no, not abuse them. It is their business to make a good cause for their clients; they are paid for it, and they have done in this case well enough, but you and I, gentlemen, have something els to consider. They talk of law. Why, gentlemen, it is not law that we want but justice. They would govern us by the common law of Eugland. Trust me, gentlemen, common sense is a much safer guard for us; the common sense of Raymond, Epping, Exeter, and the other towns which have sent

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us here to try this case between two of our neighbors. A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of all the lawyers. one good thing said at the bar. It was from one Shakespeare, an English player, I believe. No matter, it is good enough almost to be in the Bible. It is this: 'Be just, and fear not.' It is our business to do justice between the parties, not by any quirks of the law out of Coke or Blackstone, books that I have never read and never will, but by common sense and by common honesty, as between man and men. That is our business, and the curse of God is upon us if we neglect or evade or turn aside from it. And now, Mr. Sheriff, take out the jury, and you. Mr. Foreman, do not keep us waiting with idle talk, of which there has been too much already about matters which have nothing to do with the merits of the case. Give us an honest verdict, of which, as plain, common sense men, you need not be ashamed."

PRAIRIE FIRE IN DAKOTA. Two Lives Lost and Much Valuable

Property Destroyed, WEBSTER, DAK, April 20.-News has just reached here that on Saturday last fire swept over a prairie in Lynn Lake township, taking in the farm of Mrs. Dolliger in its track. Only that lady and her mother were at home. Both rushed out and at tempted to rescue the stock from the barn. While the old lady was engaged trying to lead out a horse one end of the roof fell in, filling the inside with smoke, which suffocated her and she sank to the ground. Mrs. Dolliger went to her mother's assistance and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in getting her out, but the w.tal spark had fied. Mrs. Dolliger was so badly burned that her death is only a question of a short time. A soan of horses and five or six head of cattle burned, together with the dwelling and all household effects. The son, who was at Bristol during the fire, returned to find his mother dead, his sister so tadly burned that recovery was impossible and his home a heap of charred and blackened ruins. So great was the shock that it is feared that his mind

of the Cabinet au opportunity to set up for themselves, and in the Whitneys have be-come famous. Mrs. Whitney is the most clever Cabinet Minister's wife Washington has ever seen. People used to think that Mrs. Blains could be politic, and that the wires of half a dexen other Senators more or less brilliant in society, but they all. my mind, lack the tast of Mrs.

"Is it owing to personal beauty "No, she is not even handsome, she possesses the power of making each person believe he or she is the carticular object of selicitation that counts far more than beauty. Her en-terminments have been perfectly gorgeous, and if the Whitney boom is to be kept up at the rate it has started, it is going to be the most costly that ever came to Washington.

"Is it going to succeed?" "No one can say. With unfold wealth, the patronage of S. J. Tilden in New York and the Payne dynasty in Ohio, and the government at his back, Whitney is not to be sneezed

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER USES and gives away over 300 Allcock's Porous Plasters every year. She writes that she has found them a "genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to." The Hon. Samuel J. Randall said that they cured him of inflammation of the kidneys when everything else failed, and cured him of a severe cold that threatened to run into pneumonia. The Hon. W. Husted writes that they cared his son of chronic rheumatism and relieved him of serious pulmonary troubles. Cora Lee Dangerously III.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 20,-Appliention was made a Bolivar. yesterday for the release on habeas corpus of Coma Lie, held an accessory to the murder of Mis. George Graham. The motion will be a reued on Thurs-

Cora Lee is suffering from ty-

phoid fever. Beautify Your Home. Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Disinfects and prevents diseases. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. \$350 given away. S. MANSFIELD & CO., Memphis.

Another Victim of Gasoline.

Sr. Louis, Mo. April 20 -Laun Ruth, a servant girl employed in the louse of Henry Brewer, attempted to day to fill an oil stove with gasoline before extinguishing the burning oil. The tank of the stove exploded, the girl's clothing caught fire, and she was burned to death before her cries for help could be answered.

FLOODS AT MONTREAL. Estimates of Damage to Leading Manufacturers.

MONTREAL, April 20 - The following is a fair estimate of the damages:
Wholesale dry goods, \$2-0,000; retail dry goods, \$75,000; wholesale groceries, \$230,000; retail groceries, \$100,000; wholesale hatters, \$10,000; wholesale furriers, \$150,000; whole sale clothiers, \$100,000; retail cloth-iers, \$200,000; sugar refineries, \$200, 001; various factories, \$110,000; furniture dealers, \$25,000; provision dealers, \$25,000; wholesale millinery, \$25,000; boot and shoe manufacturers, \$25,000; warehouse goods in bond, \$25,000; saloons and liquors, \$20,000; Grand Trunk railway, \$30,000; Cen-tral Vermont railway, \$50,000; a total of \$1,68,000. To this should be added at least \$100,000 damage, confined to small stock. It will cost \$2000 to repair the streets while the gas company and electric light company are losers in the amount of \$10,000 Mayor Beaugrand to-day received a d spatch from Ottawa, from the Governor General, embracing a cablegram of sympathy and inquiry from Earl Granville, English Secretary State for the The mayor reported that though the mayor reported that though the damage was serious the worst was over, and expressing his thanks for the solicitude of the Imperial Govern-ment in the matter. The relief com-mittee has been busy all day and has alleviated all suffering by a generous distribution of food. The City Council gave \$20,000 for this pur-pose last night. The streets are now free from water and the flood is falling steadily. Steam fire engines and all available pumps are at work pumping water out of cellars. Reports from along the river are satisfactory. Down the river, where the block has taken place which caused all the trouble, the aspect of affairs is still more encouraging. Clear water is seen at several points. Some large shoves have taken place and a general clearance may be anticipated at any moment. The Grand Trunk Company is dependent on the Southeastern railroad for communication with all points in the United S ates

Non-Resident Notice.

blackened ruins. So great was the shock that it is leaved that his mind will give way. Everything that helpful sympathy could siggest has been done by the neighbors to a leviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man.

IS WHITNEY A CANDIDATE!

The Optition of a Well-Posted Washington Newspaper Man.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Occan says: A person who has exceptional opportunities to study the undercurrent of political life at Washington, and who has returned to New York from a several weeks' visit there, said to night: "I have no doubt that Secretary Whitney means if possible to ba the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1888 I have been in Washington more or less for the past ten years, and I know what I am talking about when I say that more elaborate, ingenious and skillful plans for the success of a political end were never laid than are now in force for the advancement of Secretary Whitney. Washington is undergoing a very marked change. For the first time in very many years the White-House is not the head and center of social life. This gives the members of the Cabinet au opportunity to set up for themselves, and

ing a suit to enforce tax leins against said lots:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelor country, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1886, and clead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for conferred as to them and set for hearing exparts; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, tor four angesieve weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 31st day of March, 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. MoDOWKLL, Clerk and Master. By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master. F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, Sols, for complainant

Non-Resident Notice.

Non Resident Notice.

No. 6084, R. D. In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—State of Tennessee and County of Shelby vs. Frank McLaughlin et al.

If app aring from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants. O'Neil's Co., a firm, names of members unknown, Edward W. Lehman, residents of the State of Penneylvania; Wm H. Leonard, Emma Budd and husband, John W. Rudd, residents of the State of Missouri: Marianna H. Stillman, resident of the State of New York: Walter H. Haldeman, Mattie W. Hutchinson, Charles W. Hutchirson, a minor, residents of the State of Missouri: Marianna M. State of Ariannas; Bettie May Sert, a resident of the State of Maryland; Mattie B. Simpson and the State of Missouri Thomas M. Owings and John D. Armour, residents of the State of Maryland; Mattie B. Simpson and husband, W. M. Simpson, Molle E. Johnson and husband, M. M. Simpson, Molle E. Johnson and husband, M. B. Johnson, residents of the State of Indians; the German-American Bank, having its situs in the State of Onio; William Ferguson, Anna Ferguson, guardian, Elanor C. Ferguson, minor, Sarah Baker and hustand, A. G. Baker, Cassie Jacoby and R. S. Jacoby, her husband, residents of the State of Indians; the German-American Bank, having its situs in the State of Onio; William Ferguson, anna Penguson, guardian, Elanor C. Ferguson, minor, Sarah Baker and hustand, A. G. Baker, Cassie Jacoby and R. S. Jacoby, her husband, residents of the State of Tennessee; the residences of the heirs of Harrison Rutland, deceased, A. W. Brown and wite, first name unknown, are unknown, are unknown and cannot be ascertained sites diligent inquiry; this bill is filed to collect State and county taxes on vareus lots owned by above named parties and other parties.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their annagrance bergein, at the Casyl-House

owned by above named parties and other parties.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their anpearance herein, at the Court-House of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1885, and olend, answer or demur to complainant's hill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and est for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once aweek for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This sist day of March, 1886, A copy-titlet.

A copy - 'ttest:
S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By R. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M.
Lee Thornton and R. D. Jordan, Salicitors for complainant,

Non-Resident Notice.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 5041, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—State of Tennessee and county of Shelby vs. J. A. Andrews and wife et al.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn tein this cause that the defendants' resicences of A. J. Saunders. W. F. Ceoper and the heirs of W. A. Hall, deceased, and if said Saunders or Cooper are dead, of their heirs or devisees, are unknown and cannot be avestained after dilicent inquiry. This bill is filed to collect taxes due the State and county on lots owned by above named parties and other parties.

It is therefore ordered. That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphic, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1836, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for bearing exparin; and that a c py of this order be published once week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This Sixt day of March, 1880. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Waish, Deputy Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Waish, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Lee Thornton, Sol. for compinit.